

American Missionary.

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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 21st Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at Homer, N. Y., Oct. 16th and 17th. Rev. Dr. Kirk, the President of the Association, and Hon. A. C. Barstow, Vice President, presiding, and S. W. Clark, Esq., and Rev. L. Smith Hobart, acting as Secretaries.

We can give but a brief notice of the meeting in this number of our Magazine.

The reports of the Executive Committee, abstracts of which are given below, were read in the afternoon of the first day, and were followed by a brief season of prayer, of very great interest. In the evening, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston, who took as his text, Matthew 28: 18, 19. Rev. Lewis Grout conducted the introductory exercises. The sermon was one of rare excellence, and a copy of it was subsequently asked for publication.

Thursday morning, an interesting prayer meeting was held for one hour, after which the business committee reported a series of resolutions, published below, which were discussed at different times during the day, and adopted.

At 10 1-2 A.M., Rev. Dr. Kirk read an address on the necessity of "Educated Labor," which was listened to with the closest attention. A copy of this able address was asked for, and will be published.

The first service of the P. M. was the

celebration of the Lord's Supper, which a large audience shared in and enjoyed. The business of the meeting was then resumed, and the participation of Gen'l Howard in the discussion added much to its interest.

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee, presented a resolution approving the report, and recommending its publication.

The officers elected for the coming year, were, with slight exceptions, the same as the last.

REV. E. N. KIRK, D.D., President.

Secretaries.

REV. GEO. WHIPPLE, } 53 John St., N. Y.
REV. M. E. STRIEBY }
REV. J. R. SHIPHERD, Chicago.

Treasurer.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., New York.

We omit the list of Vice Presidents and Executive Committee.

The evening was mostly occupied by an address from Gen'l Howard, for which the thanks of the Association, and of the large audience present, were most heartily given.

Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings the Association has ever held; one in which, both the people from abroad, and the people of Homer, who opened their houses and hearts to it, felt alike blessed. A deep sense of the pervading presence of the Holy Spirit in the meeting, and of the great importance of increasing our work, was constantly manifest.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This Association has attained its majority, celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, amid unusual

Tokens of the Divine favor.

First among these, is the remarkable fact that among its officers, and 560 missionaries and teachers, but one (a missionary) has been removed by death during the year. Its receipts have been somewhat larger than in any previous year, notwithstanding the financial pressure in the country; and prosperity has attended all its labors in the field.

Finances.

The cash receipts from all sources are \$334,582.59, an increase of \$81,536.61 over the previous year. The expenditures have been \$342,702.50, being \$71,115.72 more than the previous year. Of these sums \$86,537.96 has been specially contributed and invested, or appropriated, according to the direction of the donors.

The value of clothing, Bibles, &c. has been \$89,443, being about \$16,000 less than last year.

Principles and Aims.

The principles of the Association, though frequently stated are not always fully understood.

It is a *missionary* organization, with all the breadth of plan which the Gospel enjoins, or the experience of other Missionary Societies approves. Hence it preaches the Gospel, founds schools, and sends physical relief. Among the Freedmen there seems to be special reasons for combining all these means of influence. These people are naturally religious, and the gift of a garment to the sufferer, is doubly valued, if given in the name of Christ, and a school, where his precepts are taught, doubly welcomed. The *unsectarian* character of this Association is explicitly stated: It is impartial in its proffers of coöperation with all evangelical bodies, and faithful to the particular arrangements made with each—carrying physical relief and schools in the name of those churches which desire only such service at its hands; while yet it acts with en-

tire consistency in sending clothing, schools and also missionaries for other bodies, who select it for this larger work and furnish it with the means of its accomplishment.

FREEDMEN.

Physical Relief.

The calls for relief during the year have been pressing. Eighty-seven thousand dollars in valuation of clothing and supplies have been distributed by the missionaries and teachers, and they have also scattered 9,580 copies of the Scriptures, or parts of them, fitting accompaniment of each other! The failure of crops in many parts of the South, will necessitate further calls upon the benevolent people of the North for the coming winter.

Schools.

Within the year, the Association has had under commission among the Freedmen 528 missionaries and teachers, as follows: under the direction of the Central Office 244*; of the Western department 134*; of the Middle West department 58; of the Cleveland Branch 11; of the W.F.A. & A.M.A. (Cin.) 81.

The schools have been continued, enlarged and multiplied, and still the importunate demand is only in small measure supplied. A *million* of pupils need *twenty thousand* instructors. From all sources but about 2000 teachers have been employed, and only about 111,000 pupils taught.

The zeal of the pupils, and their readiness of acquisition, still cheer the hearts of the teachers. The schools in central localities are rapidly advancing to the rank of graded, training and normal schools. Their efficient support is essential to the progress of the people; they are the models for the schools below, and will soon send forth their supplies of teachers, and of men prepared for the higher walks of usefulness. These higher schools are located thus:

At Nashville, Tenn., Hampton, Va., Charleston, S. C., Talladega, Ala., and Atlanta, Georgia. In several other places, in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, preparations are made for Normal classes, this year.

*Of whom 46 are sustained by the Free Will Baptists. The reported number of scholars in day and night schools is 39,876.

Religious Culture.

The peculiarity of the negro character is its religious element, and in this lies its *strength*. His faith and hope, in the gloom of his bondage, and in his sufferings during the war, reached upward to touch the finger of God, and the touch upheld him. But in the emotional traits of his character is concealed also his *weakness*, exposing him to the approach of Intemperance and Romanism, and to the evils of mere excitement in religion. The Report details the measures it is prosecuting to avert these evils from the people, by the circulation of Temperance Pledges and Certificates—handsome forms of which it has published—and by the preaching of a pure gospel in the pulpit, the school, and at the fireside.

The Report refers to the difficulty in the way of the formation of churches among the Freedmen, and speaks of it as not peculiar to the experience of this body, but pledges the Association to go forward as rapidly as possible.

THE FOREIGN FIELD.

Foreign Missions.

The number of these is six, with thirty-two missionaries and assistants, of whom twelve are ordained ministers. One of these has joined the mission this year, and one taken under our care in Africa, a missionary in Monrovia, whose support is derived from the interest on a perpetual fund, devised by the late Rev. Chas. Avery, for African Missions.

One church has been organized, and an additional one taken under our care.

The number of additions to the churches, so far as reported, is 67.

The intelligence from the missions has been generally of a cheering nature. No deaths have occurred among the missionaries, nor have any been compelled to leave on account of ill health. The missions in Siam and Africa need strengthening, and the latter, especially, must have additional laborers this year, or the cause will greatly suffer.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the report signalizes the year under review as one of many labors and abundant blessings. The Association, by its faithful laborers among the Freedmen, has wiped away many tears, brought relief to many humble

homes, and saved many human beings from perishing with cold and hunger; it has opened schools to eager minds, and instructed many citizens in the high responsibility and right use of the elective franchise; it has forewarned and forearmed them against the danger of intemperance; it has circulated the Bible, and taught many to read it who have sought that boon with ardent prayers, and repaid it with tearful thanksgiving; it has taught the people of God "the way of the Lord more perfectly," and has led the inquiring sinner to Christ.

With such a field of labor in America, from which such clusters of Eschol have been gathered, and with the abundant harvests yet to be garnered here and in Africa, together with the added sheaves which its foreign missions are now reaping, the Committee urges increasing ardor and hope in the continued prosecution of the glorious work.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*. That this Association has great occasion for gratitude to God at this, its twenty-first anniversary meeting, for the mercies of the many past years; and especially for the peculiar favors of the year just closed—in which but one of its many officers, missionaries and teachers has been removed by death,—in which, amid the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, its receipts have exceeded those of any former year,—and throughout which its labors have been so prosperous.

2. *Resolved*. That the education of the Freedmen ought to be thoroughly religious; that the colored ministers among them are not qualified by the needed culture to meet their wants; that the North cannot furnish an adequate supply of educated ministers, that therefore Christian teachers must be the main dependence, especially during the present transition state of this people, and that hence, while this Association should increase its efforts to send among them ministers of the Gospel, female missionaries and Bible-Readers, it should adhere, in its educational work, with strict fidelity to its rule to send none but evangelical teachers.

3. *Resolved*. That the unsectarian basis of the Association should commend it to the confidence of the churches, as being impartial in its proffers of coöperation to all evangelical bodies, and faith-

ful to the particular arrangements made with each, enabling it carry physical relief and schools in the name of those churches which desire only such service at its hands, while yet it can, with entire consistency, send clothing, schools, and also missionaries for other bodies selecting it for this larger work, and furnishing it with the means for its accomplishment.

4. *Resolved.* That the Freedmen have special claims upon the sympathy and assistance of the churches and people of this country, on account of their past oppressions; their present wants, dangers and eagerness for improvement; their services to the nation in suppressing the rebellion; their responsible position as citizens, wielding the elective franchise, and the influence they will have on the future welfare of the nation.

5. *Resolved.* That the widening field for the efforts of the Association at the South, the life grasp of the Freedmen for knowledge, (strengthened by their possession of the ballot,) the calls and encouragements for active temperance efforts, the favor of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of many souls to Christ, in connection with the labor of our missionaries and teachers, together with the future bearing of these efforts on the conversion of Africa, should quicken the faith, stimulate the zeal, and enlarge the benefactions of all in support of the vast work to which, in the providence of God, we are called.

6. *Resolved.* That, believing the feeling of prejudice, extensively existing in this country against the people of color, to be both wicked in itself and a great barrier in the way of their elevation, we renew the expression of the principle that has underlain the operations of this Association from the beginning, that no person who yields to it, or suffers himself to be influenced thereby, ought to be appointed or sustained among its officers, teachers or agents.

7. *Resolved.* That devout thanks are due to God for his controlling providence in placing in military power some of his own servants, whose humane and Christian efforts have so largely contributed to the furtherance of the objects of this Association, and that we recognize in Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and several others, efficient workers with us in the intellectual, social and moral and religious elevation of the colored race in the South,

8. *Resolved.* That the hearty thanks of the Association are tendered to the trustees of the church in Homer for the use of their edifice; to the committee of Arrangements for its active and efficient exertions for our accomodation; to the citizens of this beautiful village for their hospitable and cordial welcome, and to the Syracuse and Binghamton and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad companies for reduced fare.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Association be presented to Rev. Dr. Webb for the sermon preached last evening, and to Rev. Dr. Kirk for his address delivered this morning, and that copies of the same be requested for publication.

FREEDMEN.

Applications for Teachers. Encouragements.
Results.

From the Bureau Report.

VIRGINIA.

One hundred schools wanted.—The report gives more than one hundred places where schools are needed in fifty different counties. If the applications could be met, they would cover an attendance of 5,000 scholars.

Encouragements.—"The encouragements are many—the hunger of the freed people for knowledge, their readiness to co-operate in providing school houses, the declining opposition, and, in many places, the active interest of the white citizens in behalf of schools."

Hundreds of places asking for schools.—In regard to destitution he adds: "Since my last report, in which it was stated that more than one hundred applications had been received for the establishment of schools in new locations, the following additional reports of places needing schools have been made, viz:

At Lynchburg, every neighborhood in a circumference of six to ten miles has a population of from forty to one hundred children. Pupils travel, in some instances, as far as six miles to attend school. Lieutenant Ayers, Bureau officer for Westmoreland and Richmond counties, (where, as yet, there have been no schools,) states

that churches and school-houses are going up in every direction. Colored preachers are exhorting their race to push forward the work of education. Freedmen throng my office daily for papers or something to read. We want a few teachers and some day school and Sabbath school books.

Major James Johnson, Sub-Assistant Commissioner for the 6th sub-district, sends a list of twenty-six places within his district which would furnish from twenty-five to one hundred scholars each, if schools could be established. At five of these places, the colored people have begun the erection of school houses. All would furnish land and lumber for such buildings.

Major J. R. Stone, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the 22d sub-district, reports that sixty additional schools should be established within his jurisdiction.

S. C. Armstrong, Agent 5th sub-district, asks for the establishment of fifteen additional schools.

Captain C. S. Schaeffer, Bureau officer at Christiansburg, petitions for schools at Blacksburg and Parisburg. In several other localities the Freedmen are building log school houses, with the hope that they will be occupied by somebody. These needy, hungering thousands make an appeal which should reach every heart, and this is a sample of what is true in every State. Our efforts should be greatly increased.

Native colored teachers.—This work of providing native colored teachers is the most important of all. Two hundred destitute places are already calling for schools, and I believe, that within three years, a thousand will be required to meet the demand in this State. Even that number would not supply teachers to the colored population of Virginia as fully as the Northern States of the Union are supplied.

Public feeling.—A better state of public feeling toward the schools is believed to be permanent and reliable. This is indicated by the fact that many white citizens of Virginia, both male and female, have recently sought positions as teachers of the Freedmen under the Bureau. It is almost

universally conceded among intelligent citizens, that the education of the colored population becomes a necessity from their new relation to the State. Some planters are building school houses for them, and some ladies of refinement are giving them gratuitous lessons on week days, and new Sabbath schools are being organized at many points. I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction and surprise at the proficiency of the pupils in the Hampton schools, as manifested in the examination of the 28th ult. I refer especially to the most advanced schools, where the exercises in geography and reading passed off admirably, while in arithmetic a striking readiness and progress were apparent.

From having watched these schools somewhat closely for over a year, I can bear witness to a steady growth in knowledge and interest. The more advanced pupils seem to have a healthy ambition; in all the grades there has been a very encouraging degree of punctuality and scholarly spirit. With good teachers there can be no doubt about good schools.

Capability.—I believe the finest intellectual achievements are possible to the colored children. No one who listened to the prompt answers, or perceived the "snap" of the pupils during the late exercises, can doubt it. What I was most gratified with was the enthusiasm for, and pride in knowledge, which is a motive power, that, if given play, will carry them up to noble attainments. It is clear that freed children do not get tired of going to school; the more they know the more they desire to know.

Pronunciation.—Let me call your attention to one fine success very generally achieved—the accurate pronunciation of the English language. None of the vulgarisms which prevail among Freedmen, nor even the fashionable and peculiar accent of the late aristocracy were perceivable during the examination or exhibition. In the former, however, I noticed frequent failures to speak in a loud, clear tone; in the latter, the tone of the voice was generally excellent, the articulation and modulation admirable.

Good teachers.—The results of the educational work here, and I believe, everywhere in the South, will be according to the proficiency and enthusiasm of the teachers you send into the field. There is abundant scope in this work for those of the finest attainments, who wish to live for something, to express in action their best aspirations.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The work of education still presents the same interesting features. From all points the most gratifying reports are received of the great progress among the pupils and an increased interest in the schools.

We are now enabled to report the largest number of persons under tuition at any one time since the organization of the work in this state. There are in successful operation 156 schools, with 178 teachers and 11,102 pupils, showing a gain over last report (February) of 19 schools, 29 teachers and 1,510 pupils.

The Superintendent, under same date, anticipated a falling off in attendance as the planting season approached. This we could not object to, as the older pupils at this season go out for a time to productive labor, and thus in early life form habits of self-support.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the present assistant commissioner, reports in June, that the educational work continues with unabated ardor, notwithstanding the season has arrived when many are called to fields of manual labor. The monthly returns show a much more gratifying result than for the corresponding period of the last year.

Unexpected prosperity.—It has, however, been a year of unexpected prosperity. The number of schools, teachers and pupils steadily increased until the close of March, and since then has kept up to a high standard.

Interest among the Freedmen.—The interest felt in education among the colored people is constantly deepening and widening. The school, in the Freedmen's estimation, stands next in importance to the church and the preaching of the Gospel, and the teacher next to the preacher.

Indeed, he hardly discriminates between them, but feels that both are a necessity, indispensable for his children certainly, if not for himself. As a general thing, therefore, they are disposed, in the depths of their poverty, to subject themselves to the greatest self-denial to secure them.

Public sentiment.—The popular sentiment is gradually strengthening in favor of schools for the Freedmen, and is based upon conviction on the part of the whites, that the former will be less subject to vice and crimes, and more desirable and valuable as laborers and citizens if educated, than otherwise. This sentiment has gained much strength since the ballot has been put into the hands of the colored man. The time is not far distant when it will be difficult for owners of large plantations to hire colored laborers without guaranteeing good school privileges for their children. In some instances planters have already acted on this plan and find it works well, as it makes their employees more steady and contented.

Wants of the schools.—The Superintendent specifies these as follows:

1st. Teachers whose salary and board would be paid by the Freedmen and school buildings provided.

2nd. Teachers whose board only would be provided by the Freedmen.

3d. Teachers for whom neither board nor salary would be provided by the Freedmen.

4th. School buildings, (rented by the Bureau,) and teachers with board and salary paid by benevolent societies.

The work cannot progress further without a large force of additional teachers. As I have endeavored in vain to obtain them from the usual sources of supply, I am at a loss to know how our wants can be met.

A poor colored man of my acquaintance, who has no family of his own, built a log house with his own hands, and hired a teacher on his own responsibility, in order that his neighbors' children, in the depth of their poverty and ignorance, might enjoy the benefits of a school. Another colored man, in Alamance County, depend-

ing on his daily labor for subsistence, hired a building, at a rent of four dollars per month, and paid it himself till relieved by the Bureau, in order to establish a school in his neighborhood.

Schools the hope of their race.—The conviction is now more general and profound than ever with the colored people, that schools and churches are the hope of their race, and they have many friends who sympathize with them in this hope. Two Northern teachers have been laboring successfully here during the past year, at their own expense. One of them, though a widow of limited means, with two children dependent upon her, is about to erect, with her own funds, a building for the accommodation of her colored school, though the Bureau has furnished her with one hitherto.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From all parts of this State we hear of the good influence of our schools, not only upon Freedmen, but they affect every portion of society. In the present reconstruction of the State their power is felt most sensibly.

The negroes and their children are found capable of that improvement which will fit them to be valuable citizens, and the facts actually developed by their education render it far easier to gain for them, socially and in legislation, all their rights and privileges.

Activity among adults.—There is a good deal of mental activity among the adult colored people throughout the State, incident to the changed condition of affairs produced by the military reconstruction bill. Our teachers, though generally taking no active part in politics, yet feel it their duty to assist the people in their several neighborhoods to the means for forming correct judgments as to political affairs. This mental activity, conjoined with the religious movements and the schools, is rapidly changing and moulding public sentiment; and if the necessary money could be furnished to carry on the work, the next year would close upon a changed state of society in South Carolina.

Without her dinner.—I was much touched, by hearing, the other day, of a girl who was discovered to have repeatedly gone without her dinner, in order that she might pay her school tax. She is one of the "Mudderless," and her grandmother, who cares for her, is very poor. She had no money for little Mary and a little brother; scarcely enough to buy their hominy. But they were so grieved at not being able to pay their tax, that she at last told them they might choose between the money and the dinner. They chose the money.

When the teacher asked her if she was not hungry, and how she got along without dinner, she said, "O! we don't mind, for we go to bed soon, and then we forget all about it."

Little Mary Brown (for such is her name) is only ten years old.

Results.—I know of no language too strong to use in expressing the extent and power of the influence for good which flows from these schools. The effect upon the children, upon the parents and upon the community generally, has been such as to make the blindest see that education, while blessing the colored people themselves, will bless the whole community.

GEORGIA.

Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, whose interest in the Freedmen is well known, and who, now on duty at Atlanta, is taking careful note of all our educational efforts, says in a recent letter: "The work to be done now is to educate the people. Free schools for all should be built on every hillside. The Government could well afford to expend many millions to send teachers throughout the South, and in very few years the expenditure, principle and interest, would be returned to the treasury. Here, in upper Georgia, has been the scene of some of the stirring events of the great war for freedom. The hills and valleys for miles are dotted with the entrenchments of contending armies, and the mark of ruin is everywhere; but nature delays not in her work of reconstruction; the grass grows green, and the flowers are blooming over the waste places.

The people, too, have shown an enterprise in building up the ruins, which argues well for the future. When they cease to mourn for the lost cause, and are just to the negro and faithful to freedom, our work here will be ended, and not till then.

Desire to learn.—The desire of the colored people to learn appears to undergo no abatement, and every available means by which they can be aided in obtaining knowledge is most eagerly improved. Many of those who labor upon plantations are learning from each other, and are taught by members of their employers' families; while in the cities, children are teaching their parents, and in those ways tens of thousands, who cannot enjoy the benefits of regular schools, are receiving at least sufficient instruction to enable them to read and write.

FLORIDA.

The fact of the Freedmen's interest in education is ever appearing under new forms. Old men and women are students, and children are leading them. One boy, near Talahassee, but thirteen years of age, is teaching at night a dozen or more grown persons at fifty cents per month, and has already deposited a portion of his earnings in the savings bank.

Character of the children.—The aptitude of the children in reading and spelling is remarkable. Cleanliness and comfortable clothing are very striking among all ages. Many children, not seven years of age, are able to read the Bible. In three schools in Tallahassee, which I visited, comprising 180 scholars of both sexes, from the age of four years to seventeen, but one child was without good, comfortable shoes and stockings.

ALABAMA.

Impulse to all classes.—The effort to educate the colored people of the State has given an impulse to education among all classes.

Its effect has been to turn the attention of the whites to their system of common schools, fast going to decay; and this, in turn, has resulted in a more liberal and

wise course of legislation, regarding the educational interests of the Freedmen.

MISSISSIPPI.—NATCHEZ.

The Freedmen are very much interested in the subject of schools throughout the State. Constant applications come for teachers and assistance from the Bureau, to enable them to erect buildings for school and religious purposes. The Freedmen, generally, are utterly unable to contribute material aid in building houses or supporting teachers. This state of things will continue until they realize something from their present crops. I could establish fifty schools in the interior of the State on the plantations, if I had the teachers. It will be utterly impossible to procure white teachers on account of the pay. No one of these schools are able to pay enough to enable the instructor to live. I am constantly receiving applications for assistance.

Public sentiment.—The public sentiment in Mississippi with regard to the education of the Freedmen has, within the last six months, undergone a very thorough, indeed, a radical change. The Freedmen themselves, appreciate now more thoroughly the importance and necessity of educating their children, and, as far as practicable, themselves; while the ex-slaveholder, either from considerations of humanity and kind feeling, or to gain the friendship and vote of his former slave, apparently earnestly favors the establishment of the school on the plantation, in the village and the city.

On proof of this statement I would adduce the fact, that schools are being established by their consent and agency in almost every part of the State.

LOUISIANA.

500 teachers.—If it were possible that money could be appropriated to the support of teachers, I could employ 500 at fifty dollars per month, and establish five hundred schools, which would have an average daily attendance of at least fifty pupils each, thus educating more than 25,000 children. At least one half of the teachers could open night schools for

adults, for which they would receive nearly enough to pay their expenses for board.

Feeling of planters.—A large majority of the planters are opposed to the education of Freedmen; discouraging their paying the five per cent. tax for the support of the schools and the required tuition; saying that the Government made them free, and now, if it wants them educated, it ought not to be any expense to them. The result of this in the southern portion of the State is, that there are not as many schools this year as last.

School clause in contracts.—Many of the Freedmen made it a special clause in their contracts this year, that they shall have the benefits of schools, but the planter was only willing to have colored teachers employed, thinking that such schools would amount to little or nothing.

Effect of suffrage.—Since the passage of the military bill, there is an increased desire among many of the Freedmen to improve themselves, that they may be better able to enjoy the right of suffrage, while many of the planters wish to keep them, if possible, in greater ignorance that their votes may be the more easily controlled, and thus they may become more subservient to the planters in their newly acquired rights of citizenship than before.

TEXAS.

Two hundred schools.—If the associations which have done so much for the education of the Freedmen, can send me one hundred teachers, I can furnish them school houses, and be able, besides, to give enough aid with the means then at my command, to enable two hundred private schools to be carried through the winter.

ARKANSAS.

Call for teachers.—Since January 1st, thirty applications have been received for teachers, the majority from planters. The feeling of the white population, regarding this matter, is now generally favorable, because laborers are difficult to obtain, and are therefore able to ask better conditions of employment, the first of which is invariably school facilities for their children.

Demand for teachers continued.—The same demand for teachers that has been repeatedly reported from this office continues, with no prospect of an immediate supply. The agent at Rocky Comfort, Sevier County, writes: "Applications are continually made to me with the usual inducements of school houses and free accommodations for teachers, besides a salary from the Freedmen, varying from \$30 to \$40 per month.

There are no signs of abatement in the wonderful anxiety of the people to learn, but rather, under the spur of their newly granted rights, an increased desire for knowledge is everywhere manifest. The Superintendents have rendered the teachers all the aid practicable, and showed a laudable interest in the welfare of the schools.

Growth of manliness among our Colored Citizens.

No feature of the improvement of the colored people since their emancipation so gratifies us, as their growth in upright manliness. The rapidity with which they have straightened themselves up to their full stature from the obsequious bend of slavery, has passed the expectations of the most sanguine. We have special reason to rejoice that in doing this they have not, as was predicted by their enemies, turned to the other extreme of rudeness and insolence. While demanding their own rights, they have scrupulously regarded the rights of others. The violence of passion and bitterness is not manly but devilish. A loyal manhood entrenches itself behind the right and the law. This is the manliness which has characterized them. The colored people deserve great praise for their moderation and self-control under their sudden elevation. In their cheerful obedience to the law their example is worthy of imitation by the Southern whites. Their good conduct and eagerness for an education would alone have won for them the suffrage from and generous people.—*Memphis Post.*

—If your soul is rich in grace, it will be rich in glory.

American Missionary.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The notices given under this head in the American Missionary, (paper) may be found on the cover of this edition, to which we refer our readers for the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc.

Annual Meeting.

A very brief abstract of the Annual Report of the Association is given in this number. We trust it will not be overlooked. The indications of divine favor which it mentions, will cheer the hearts of many of God's people, and stimulate them to still more earnest labors and sacrifices in his cause.

Freedman's Bureau.

We invite special attention to the extracts from the Report of the Freedman's Bureau in previous pages. A perusal of them will give a faint idea of the entreaties coming continually from the field. The Bureau sends out no teachers, but endorses these applications to us, and other benevolent societies. It needs only an increase of funds to enable us to greatly enlarge our work.

The American Board.

We rejoice in the prosperity of this venerable society, and in its far-reaching plans, as indicated in the proceedings of its recent annual meeting. The largely increased number of missionaries which it sends out this year, as compared with last, is not only a matter of congratulation in behalf of the Board, but of rejoicing in the renewed interest of the churches in the great work of missions. The resolve to enter China in force, is worthy of the resources, the age and the experience of this body, and is justified by the immensity of the population of that empire, the rank of its people in

the scale of intelligence, and the near relations with them into which this nation is rapidly coming.

A Plea for Annual Reports, or, the "Documents."

A recent number of the *Congregationalist and Recorder*, under the heading, "The Churches and the Paper Mills," makes some severe strictures on the Annual Reports and other "Documents" of the Benevolent Societies, intimating that they constitute a good share of the "utter lumber" of the pastors study and elsewhere, and benefit the paper mills more than the churches.

In behalf of the "documents," we wish to say "a single word," meaning thereby, as we ministers generally do, several hundred words.

In the first place, there are the statisticians! It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that there are persons, very worthy persons too, and a good many of them, to whom a column of figures is "a thing of beauty"—more shapely in its proportions, and attractive in its appearance, than a tree is to Ruskin or Beecher. What would these excellent people do without the "documents" and their figures? You might as well talk of discarding flowers from the earth, or saltiness from the sea!

Moreover, ministers need the "documents," and may make good use of them. There are churches that, alas! dislike agents, and require the pastor to present the "causes." Behold the troubles of such a pastor! The time for such a presentation is just upon him—unexpectedly. The *Congregationalist and Recorder* had some interesting intelligence on that part of the "field," but the paper is lost—for even that paper sometimes gets into the limbo of waste things! In his extremity, the good brother gets up a hasty sermon on the prophecies relating to the field in question, or on some general theories of missions, or the conversion of the world, and the agony is ended for that time. But this process cannot be repeated often. The pastor feels that

his people should have, at his hands, the great facts in regard to the vast work of the world's conversion—its progress and its hindrances—that they may pray and give intelligently; then comes the call for the “documents”—nothing will serve instead.

Finally, and quite seriously, we believe these Reports are read by not a few earnest pastors and laymen, as the most reliable sources from whence to gain information in regard to the progress of the cause lying nearest their hearts. Many readers will remember these extracts from the diary of Pres. Edwards, while pastor of a church in New York City for a few months in 1722.

“I had great longings for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world; and my secret prayer used to be, in great part, taken up in praying for it. If I heard the least hint of anything that happened in any part of the world, that appeared in some respect or other, to have a favorable aspect on the interests of Christ's kingdom in the world, my soul eagerly caught at it, and it would animate and refresh me. I used to be eager to read public news-letters mainly for that end; to see if I could not find some news favorable to the interests of religion in the world. I very frequently used to retire into a solitary place on the banks of Hudson's river, at some distance from the city, for contemplation on divine things, and secret converse with God; and had many sweet hours there.”

Now we do not think such men are all dead. On the banks of “Hudson's river” even, amid the din of this great city, we believe there are men and women, some wealthy and some not, who have a like love for the Redeemer's cause, and a like desire to learn of its progress. These, though they may not be many, should have the reports and documents.

We shall publish our report which has just been read in our annual meeting, hoping that many will “read, mark and inwardly digest” its contents to their present edification, and to the ultimate advantage of the poor for whom we plead.

THE SOUTH-WEST.

Our Magazine has contained comparatively limited reports from the schools in the South-West. We therefore gladly present to our readers the subjoined full and interesting *resume*, of our work there, prepared by the Secretary of the Western Department of the American Missionary Association.

KANSAS.

Our work in Kansas has been evangelical rather than educational; all our representatives, save one, being pastors of churches. A large number of colored people are found in the State, refugees from oppression in the recently slave states. They come from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and even Texas. Although Kansas is politically a free State, there are thousands of influential citizens of slaveocratic antecedents still unreconciled to the results of the War, and our Missionaries find social ostracism a common penalty.

At Lawrence, Brother Payne has done a good work with courage and persistence, and has been efficiently seconded by his church. Under date of Feb. 5th 1867 he wrote: “The population of this city is estimated at about 8,000, one fourth this number are colored people. They came from Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Widows are numerous, and many of the children have no parents. The city authorities provide free day schools for the children. My wife and I give four nights in the week to a night school for those who are excluded by age or pre-occupation from the day schools. We have our hands full with our eager pupils, but their industry and profound gratitude render the work of instruction relatively easy and wholly delightful.”

At Leavenworth, Brother Brown has been abundant in useful and telling labors. Braving all hindrances, not a few of them formidable, he has organized a

truly Christian church in which the white and the black, the rich and the poor, the highly cultured and the very ignorant, have met as Christians upon a common platform, and clasped hands without patronage on the one side, or servility on the other. For this peculiar work, Brother Brown seemed to have special tact and grace. In addition to pastoral labors he has addressed himself to Sabbath School work and to regular missionary visitation throughout all neglected districts of the city, including the State Penitentiary, where a large number of hopeful conversions have resulted from his labor.

At Ridgeway, Brother Fox has labored with acceptance and with encouraging success. Under date of May 19, 1867, he writes. "I hope to visit Wyandotte soon. Brother Parker writes me that they very much need a teacher for Freedmen there, and if he could preach for them, all the better; a man whose catholic spirit would enable him to go into their meetings and labor to lift them up. The black preachers cannot elevate their people." Brother Fox was usefully employed in protracted meetings at Wyandotte and elsewhere during the year. A number of hopeful conversions was reported.

At Topeka, Brother Platt has labored with diligence and has been usefully assisted by Mrs. Platt in a night school for adults and in general missionary labor. A church is organized, and, with the aid of the Congregational Union, a comfortable house of worship has been built and paid for.

ILLINOIS.

A flourishing school was sustained at Quincy until May 1st, when its support was assumed by a local association of ladies. The loyal citizens of Quincy have expended \$20,000 upon needy colored refugees since the war began, and are not yet weary in this line of well doing. Special mention should be made of the liberality of Mr. J. K. Van Doorn.

At Cairo, one school has been sustained from the general treasury of the Association. The others at Cairo, Mound City, and Carbondale, have been under the immediate care of the Freedmen's committee of the Free Will Baptist church, and have prospered.

At Chicago a useful and flourishing night-school chiefly self supporting is still continued. This enterprise was begun early in the war, and has fitted for business life hundreds of colored men and women now comfortably established. The fidelity and enthusiasm of the teacher, Miss Cherrie, have been the constant inspiration of new pupils.

MISSOURI.

The new constitution of Missouri secures, so far as an organic statute can secure, educational opportunities to blacks as well as whites. But the minority of citizens whose opinions are partially represented in this instrument, are practically unable to give it general effect. In no other State in the Mississippi Valley have outlandish attempts to discourage, and even personally to injure, our teachers been more frequent. As there was no agent of the Bureau in the State, except a disbursing officer at St. Louis, our missionaries have been compelled in some instances to flee from town to town to escape personal injury, while in others only a rare heroism has held them to their posts.

The voluntary and almost unrequited agency of Mr. Isaac T. Gibson, a member of the Iowa Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, has been of very great value alike to the A. M. A. and to the colored people at large.

He applied himself to a thorough exploration of the State with a view to the collection of all important social and educational statistics, and to the immediate establishment of schools at the more inviting points. A number of schools were sustained by the Iowa Yearly Meetings, but the burden of the work was assumed by the A. M. A.

In a number of instances Mr. Gibson was able to secure the coöperation of local school directors to some extent, and at St. Louis he was able at length, after patient and persistent effort, to secure an order from the Board of School Education for the establishment of three first class graded schools, for colored pupils.

The teachers of the A. M. A. with a single exception were transferred to the employ of the Board, and continue their work under favorable auspices. The teacher not transferred was reserved for a responsible position in a neighboring State.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland at Kansas City have wrought an excellent work, with much self denial and patience. A branch enterprise is to be inaugurated at Westport in a few weeks, where preparatory work has been done.

At Warrensburgh, a comfortable school building, worth, with the lot and furniture, \$1000, has been erected, and is owned by the A. M. A. Rev. M. H. Smith was a voluntary agent in the premises, and will be employed by the local school Board as teacher.

At Fulton and at Troy, as also at Westport, lots have been secured and school buildings will soon be erected, to be owned by the A. M. A. At Kansas City a commodious building, erected as the result of special efforts made by Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, serves as both church and school house.

Our corps of missionaries and teachers in Missouri, taken as a whole, have accomplished a most satisfactory work during the year.

ARKANSAS.

The relative inaccessibility of the interior of Arkansas, not less than its situation one side of the through routes of travel, has left it somewhat in the rear in educational matters. It has no commercially important centres, and although there are scores of thousands of adult and juvenile pupils scattered through the State, they

have hitherto been relatively neglected. The share of the Congressional appropriation for school buildings allotted to the State was some \$30,000. Nearly the whole of this would have been at the command of the A. M. A., if a few thousand dollars for the purchase of school sites had also been at the command of the Executive Committee. After considerable delay, an eligible site was purchased at Pine Bluff, where the Association will own a property worth \$5,000. Citizens and Freedmen own sites at Washington, Batesville and Helena, on which good buildings are going up; and at Little Rock, where the Society of Friends have expended considerable sums for several years past, a building worth \$6,000 was erected upon a site purchased by their Executive Committee.

The Agent of the A. M. A. for the State, has been instructed to negotiate for sites at Fort Smith, Van Buren and elsewhere, and in the next twelve months a large work may be done. This agent, Rev. Mr. Miller, has accomplished a work of great value, and has been wisely and generously seconded by Mr. Wm. M. Colby, the State Superintendent of schools under the care of the Bureau, to whom he has sustained the relation of Assistant.

A number of teachers have been assigned to plantation schools, a division of the educational and evangelical work especially inviting in Arkansas.

These teachers have in every instance been sought for by the planters themselves, some of them but recently slaveholders; a home in the planter's family without cost to the Association being the regular accompaniment of the situation. At least twenty applications of this character were necessarily declined for lack of a few hundreds of dollars to pay the nominal salaries.

LOUISIANA.

We have occupied but a single point in Louisiana—a plantation near New

Carthage. The liberally endowed school system established by Gen'l Banks, soon after the surrender of New Orleans to the Federal forces, has substantially secured the education of a majority of the children in the city, and has been extended to some portions of the interior of the State. A great work remains undone, however, a work not only educational, but evangelical. The masses of the people, white and black, are papists, and entrance among them is the more necessary, as it is more difficult. At present some twenty teachers could be advantageously located upon plantations, if the Executive committee had funds at command to guarantee their support, and it is probable that fifty more would be asked for during the year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Our State Agent, Rev. J. P. Bardwell, has been employed constantly in the care of schools established, and in the exploration of new territory. He has rendered valuable services to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, performing, for the most part, the duties of State Superintendent until late in the year, when a Superintendent was appointed.

The schools, as a whole, have been prosperous and useful. At Natchez, the most attractive city on the river, a sort of reaction appeared early in the year. This was one of the first points in the Valley occupied by benevolent agencies, and several societies competed for a foothold. A surplus of teachers at times led to so close a competition for pupils, that not a few of the colored people came to think it a condescension on their part to patronize any school.

This sentiment reached a crisis and wrought its own cure. Every society save the A. M. A., withdrew its teachers, and the schools are now prosperous and useful.

At Natchez, the Association owns a school building worth, perhaps \$1,000,

standing upon leased ground. It has no real estate in Mississippi. It should own first class buildings and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, and, at least, common buildings at several other points. A number of teachers have been advantageously employed upon plantations, detailed always upon the voluntary and earnest request of the planter. One of these, a Christian gentleman from Wisconsin, has taken a most lively interest in the education and christianization of his "people," as may be gathered from a private letter dated Davis Bend, May 22, 1867.

"I cannot tell you how much we are all pleased with the Bishop you have been so good as to send us. I am, however, beginning to get alarmed for his health. It will be impossible for him to keep up his present labors through the summer. As matters are now, he is the hardest working man on our place. To form some ideas of his duties, you must know that he has a day school of twenty-seven scholars. For them he has two sessions, commencing at 9 A. M. and lasting until 4 P.M., with nooning of two hours. Evening school begins at 7 1-2 P.M., lets out about 11. At this school there is an almost regular attendance of 60 scholars. Now, when it is considered that some are learning their letters, others a b, ab, some spelling readily, reciting geography, arithmetic, etc., it is a hard task for one. And then added to all this is the constant demand for letters to be written, sick to be visited, and others to be counseled. Had we the necessary living accommodations, I should ask for an assistant for him.

The avidity with which these people study, and the exertion they make to learn, surpass all my previous expectations." The A-B-C class learned their letters in less than ten days. I asked one of our leading colored men, the other day, what he thought of our school, and his reply was. "I cannot tell you how proud I am to have this school for myself and children." One of the most advanced scholars is 64 years old. She comes three miles to school.

On Sunday, Mr. Bishop holds Sunday school, and there they have, or are beginning to have, the old Sunday school hymns sung, such as you sing in the Chicago schools, and it does my heart good to hear them. They are all very much taken with the new tunes. All this week I have heard the children humming and singing their songs. It is as if they were bubbling up all over the place. We have also a school at Chalula, in La., about five miles from New Carthage. At the end of this year we shall move from here into that neighborhood. Mr. Chidister is teaching there. He has an attendance, including evening school, of something over 50 scholars. This school will soon increase to 75. We have now 100 people on the place. I have taken this plantation for five years, and am very anxious to erect a permanent school building on the place. There is none that I know of this side of Vicksburg. I have made an application for this through your agent, Mr. Bardwell. I calculate our contributions for this school will be near, or quite, \$400; and we want to get, either in material or in money, \$800 more. I trust when the application comes to hand, you will consider it favorably. The school established there will have an attendance of near, if not more than 100 scholars. Mr. Chidister and Mr. Bishop are, in my opinion, men well calculated by their energy, intelligence and enthusiasm to succeed in almost any sphere of life. I do hope such earnest workers may long be kept in this noble field of missionary labor. No one knows as well as the Southern man, the amount of natural intelligence and smartness there is in the colored race; the mass are as yet ignorant, and many will undoubtedly remain so; but a large number will readily acquire an education, and make their way in the world as well as any white man. We have an example in this neighborhood, Mr. Ben. Montgomery, black as the ace of spades. He owns the whole of the Davis property, (4,000 acres.) His son resides in Ex-President Davis' house, and he in Joe. Davis'. This Mr. Montgomery is very intelligent—very few are the white men I have met who

are his superiors for extent and accuracy of information. Pardon me for so long a letter. Mr. Bishop will write at the end of a month.

Yours respectfully,
C. P. HUNTINGTON."

ALABAMA.

Our work at Mobile has been seriously embarrassed by a lack of school room accommodations. While the Medical College was occupied, some 700 children were in attendance. A liberal appropriation has been made by Gen'l Howard upon the request of Gen'l Swayne, and a first class school building for graded and high schools will go up the present year.

Despite all embarrassments, a very great work has been accomplished, and upon the foundations laid a satisfactory superstructure may easily be built.

At White's Landing, across the bay, two schools were opened only eight months since, by Misses Mahony and Allen, where nothing of the kind had been known before. The deepest interest was immediately manifested by both parents and children, and the progress of all classes has been unusual, even among colored pupils. On the Fourth of July a public exhibition was given in connection with a general celebration of the day; the first celebration of the National anniversary every witnessed by citizens present, whites or blacks. The exhibition was largely attended by visitors of all classes from adjacent townships, and the proficiency of the pupils astonished all observers. A graduate of a leading New England college who happened to be present, pronounced it, without exception, the most remarkable and significant occasion of its kind he had known. The location proved so healthful and the work so engaging, that both the ladies sought and gained permission to omit the usual summer vacation, and have continued at their posts without interruption.

At Riverside, five miles north of Mobile, an excellent work has been done

by Misses Wiswall and Etheridge, a work educational, sanitary, industrial and evangelical. They have been largely assisted by Dr. A. J. Gray, Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

TEXAS.

The educational work in Texas was begun in earnest only a year since. The State is densely populated with freed people, many of whom were sent thither from great distances, during the war, to prevent emancipation. These were uniformly the favorite slaves of their masters—the especially intelligent, capable and useful. They are now the most promising of pupils. There were no battles in Texas during the rebellion—it was never conquered by the National forces. There is, in consequence, a measure of unsubdued bitterness which constantly breaks out in appalling atrocities. * * * *

An inoffensive colored man was shot dead by drunken ruffians in front of our Teachers Home in Galveston. Similar outrages occurred every week in the year in one part of the State or another.

Miss Dunlavy wrote from Hallettsville, April 29, 1867:

"The news of my arrival spread rapidly through the community, among whites and blacks, and as the latter had been in anxious expectation of that event for several days, they were now perfectly delighted that the teacher had really come, and very soon manifested their appreciation by calling at my room, sending up bouquets, etc. This is the first Freedmen's school ever organized in the county, and the people were very bitterly opposed to it, making numerous, terrible threats as to what would be done if an attempt was made to open a school; but on Monday, April 15th, the school commenced and has continued through the month without molestation; however, I attribute my peace and safety, not so much to the kind consideration of citizens, as to their want of power.

Our school-house consists of an old shell of a building with no ceiling over-

head, and had no lining whatever, until the agent, in fitting it up for a school-room, had the walls lined with canvas. The seats are benches such as the colored people have hewn out in the woods, consequently quite rough. For windows we have close blinds, which must be opened in order to have sufficient light, though considerable is admitted through the numerous openings in the walls. I have now, in school, forty-five pupils, and expect an increase in number next month. Many of the scholars come in from the country, from distances varying from two to eight miles, though those living farthest from town generally stay in the village from Monday until Friday. But one comes from a distance of five, and quite a number from three miles, walking each morning, and returning after a five hours' session. Many of them manifest great eagerness to learn, and are earnest in effort. When school commenced there were only four that could read, even the simplest words. Now, at the end of two weeks, I enroll more than half the school ABLE TO READ.

The colored people here, in town, have no houses of their own, but are still the servants in white families, which renders my visiting among them impracticable, to say the least. I think the people in this section of the country, particularly, have suffered much from the hatred of their late masters, and are still suffering, though their condition is gradually improving. Quite a number have been murdered. One old "Auntie" told me that her husband was shot while asleep, soon after they were freed—shot for being free.

I have organized a Sabbath school, which is attended by men, women and children, all seeming interested and attentive.

Although the work among Freedmen in Texas was commenced but about one year ago, much has been accomplished in that time. There are schools in all the more important places, and in many of the smaller towns, and I have been told that there are now as many pupils attending school in the city of Houston, as there were in the whole State of Texas last December.

While in Galveston, I visited the schools there, all of which are very interesting. I think there are students in their most advanced department, that will be well qualified to teach good schools by the close of the coming year. I have always been taught to abhor slavery, but never, until I came among its victims, did I know anything of the blasting-effects of that system; and the more I become acquainted with these people, the more do I realize the great work that is to be accomplished before their souls are brought from natural darkness into the marvelous light of God's truth.

Their ideas of life, its sacredness or true purpose, are exceedingly limited. They need instruction in everything."

About the same time, Miss Foster wrote from Houston:

Last Friday, Miss D. and myself left our schools in charge of our assistants, and took a trip to Galveston, returning on Monday; and I must tell you what wonders reconstruction is working.

On the Sabbath we were quite surprised by citizens coming into the colored Sabbath school, conducted by our teachers there, and asking the privilege of making some remarks. One of them complimented the noble efforts of the teachers; said they equaled those of Judson or Harriet Newell, and then told the scholars that they (the citizens) wanted to do something for the Freedmen too, and they would start a Sabbath school the next Sabbath afternoon, to be conducted entirely by the citizens, *several ladies* having volunteered to assist. This gentleman walked with the teachers from the church, and one of them asked him the origin of the movement. He replied, "We think it is right." Whereupon she asked, "Is there not some other reason that influences you?" The reply was, "W-e-l-l, y-e-s, I suppose it might be traced down to the *sufrage question*."

Last week, one of the prominent rebel ladies, who, when we first came here, explained that we were "*poor whites*," come down here to teach for a living, sent us word that Judge ——— and lady (the lat-

ter herself) would call upon the *ladies* soon!"

Our State Agent, Mr. D. S. Allen, has explored almost the entire State, and if the embarrassments, which have existed heretofore, continue to give way a very satisfactory work may be done next year.

DIED, in Atlanta, Ga., FREDERIC AYER, after an illness of three weeks, in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. Ayer had been in the service of the A. M. A. for nearly two years, and had remained at his post in Atlanta, since November, 1865, without vacation or rest. He was for 20 years in the service of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Indians of the North West, organizing new station schools and churches, upon the very frontier. His connection with the Board ceased in 1849, his health requiring a settled home, though he maintained a school for Indian children at Fort Ripley, Minn., until the Indian raids of 1863. He then cultivated for a few months a little land, but soon grew impatient at work which, as he expressed it, "was all for the body," and longed for more active service for Christ. He entered into the work for the Freedmen and devoted all his energies to it, until called away home.

He has done a great work in Atlanta, and his death is lamented as a public loss, while the poor of the city where he was best known, declare that they have lost their best friend. His courtesy and kindness gained him the respect and confidence, even of those who did not look with favor upon his work, and his self denying efforts in relieving destitution, and giving comfort to the sorowing, especially during the seasons of great sickness and suffering with which the city was visited, and his labors in securing free schools for the children of the poor, will cause his name to be long held in grateful remembrance. The Storrs school house and chapel, the new school

house at Summer Hill and the Orphan Asylum were all built under his personal directions.

He had made his plans for the erection of a new school house and chapel in the new settlement in the Western part of the city, and was so hopeful of the accomplishment of the work, that he spoke of it as if nearly done, although the foundations are not yet laid, and only a small part of the money raised. In this chapel he hoped to organize a church, as he had already done in Storr's chapel, but the master has called him to enter into his well earned rest, while his work is left for others to carry on. Let us hope that his bright example will inspire them to a fidelity like his.

Mr. Ayer led a life of active service always in the midst of difficulties and hardships, such as most men would have shrunk from, but he loved his work, and his last thoughts and words were in regard to it.

He said to one who watched with him during one of the last nights of his life, alluding to his own service, "it is sweet to work for the Master, to work for Jesus." He was remarkable for his spirit of self-denial pervading and controlling all his life. He early made it a rule to give one tenth of his income for the purposes of charity, but soon felt bound to give a larger share, and for many years has given away all of his income, except what was needed for his support. During many months of his service in Atlanta all his earnings except \$5.00 per month were given to the poor.

His funeral was attended in Storrs chapel by many military officers, and by a great company of people of all classes, and his remains were carried to the grave by members of the little church he had gathered, and followed by nearly all the colored people in the city, who loved him as a father, and whose grief at his death is very great.

Truly the memory of the just is blessed.

FOREIGN.

JAMAICA.

REV. C. B. VENNING, just recovering from a severe illness, wrote, Aug. 19,

I can hardly allow this communication to go, without testifying to the unfeigned sympathy and kindness of the people of my charge toward me, through all my sickness. Indeed what I have observed during the year past, of the growth of the church in spirit of the gospel practical righteousness goes far to convince me that had they more money at their command they would do better in their contributions. There are several in the Church who could do more no doubt, but, as a matter of fact, the *cash incomes* of the people is very small, the *wages* of common laborers, such as they are, very low, from 1s. to 1s. and 3d. per day for able bodied men; *taxes* are high, 11s. on a beast of burden for instance, 6s., on their cottages, (a new tax under the present Gov't,) besides an advalorem duty of 12 1-2 per cent on all food and clothing &c., imported into the island. The difficulties too of cultivation, in these rugged mountains, and their travel on foot over twenty miles to their market town, Kingston, are serious drawbacks to their making much progress in improving their circumstances.

MENDI MISSION.

Letter from Mr. D. W. Burton.

I think America owes a debt to Africa, that must be paid by sending many of her best sons and daughters here, to teach the pure word of life. I wish that Christians in America could be brought to look upon the mission work in its true light, for certainly it is the most exalted that man can be engaged in. The command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," is accompanied by that blessed

promise, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," and I can testify that this is true. I would not exchange that "Peace of God" which I have enjoyed for all the pleasures men gain in the pursuit of earthly gain. . . .

There are millions of people, for whom Christ died, who are going down to death without any knowledge of such a Saviour; and the work of making known to them the great salvation has been given to the church.

It is not the duty of all christians to go abroad as missionaries, but it is the duty of all to be engaged in some way, in helping forward the work, and I feel sure that there is no other way so certain to bring down a blessing upon the church at home, as to engage heartily in sending the gospel to the heathen.

We need help immediately, most of our company are in poor health, and it is probable that some will soon be under the necessity of making a change. But where are the laborers! Is it possible that the church at home will allow this mission to fail for want of laborers! There are now in Sherbro about thirty white men engaged in trade, and when others are needed there is no difficulty in finding them. Will christians refuse to come for a much nobler work and better pay, because the climate is sickly, and the sacrifice great! If Jesus had reasoned thus the price of our redemption would never have been paid. We will still labor on, and pray "the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into the harvest."

MR. CLAFLIN wrote from Larwana, in June, that a few chapters of the Gospel by Matthew, in *Mendi*, remained to be printed; and that the first class in the Mendi school, were beginning to read it. July 22, he said, I had hoped that ere this our number of laborers would be increased. The benefit we might derive from one located near us, whose heart was devoted to the work

would be more than I can fully describe. The country is as open as it probably will be for years to come, and a missionary would be welcomed at almost every point, not for the truth's sake, but for other motives, which, however, would secure him access to the people with the truth continually.

The following letter is from an Episcopal missionary in Monrovia, supported by the Avery fund, through the American Missionary Association.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, W. Africa, }
July 11, 1867. }

I feel thankful to report that three members have been added to the church since the last report. The Sabbath school, which is favored with the efficient services of Prof. Martin H. Freeman, of the Liberia College, as well as those of other zealous teachers, is doing well.

I have opened regular Sabbath afternoon services in a Kroo-town near here, which are well attended. It is not my privilege to report any conversions among these people. It is gratifying to observe, however, that no little interest is manifested on the part of several, and an earnest desire to learn to read and write expressed. A few Sabbaths ago they applied to me to open a day-school in their village, for the benefit of their children. Having no means to employ a teacher I could not do so. I wish very much that their request could be complied with. Would that some benevolent heart would be opened to furnish a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars annually, to sustain a day school in this native village. The youth thus brought into this school would be introduced at once into the Sunday school and church, on the Lord's day, and thus subjected to an influence that would, under the blessing of God, prepare them to become Christian ministers and teachers to their own people, as well as secure their own

salvation. I trust that the way will be opened for this.

With a view of extending my labors still further among the aborigines of the country, I am, with the assistance of my friend, Prof. E. W. Blyden, pursuing the study of the Arabic language. With a knowledge of this, I hope to gain access to the great body of Mandingoes, who are coming down in large numbers and forming settlements near us. By being able to communicate with them in this, their sacred language, we may reasonably hope for glorious results in favor of the spread of the gospel in this region. I visited one of their towns some time ago, and found a school open, in which a venerable looking Mahommedan was engaged in teaching boys to read and write the Arabic.

Correction.

The article referred to was not written by one of our missionaries or teachers, but by a subscriber to our Magazine, who styled himself a native Georgian, and says he "was a secessionist at the start, but now feels like "working to repair the mischief done." The writer of this communication says he and his friends are, and always have been, true friends of the whole country.

Mr. Editor.—

In your American Missionary for August, 1867, under the article, "The leaven of reconstruction in Georgia," I think your Correspondent has made very erroneous impressions with regard to the state of feeling toward the Freedmen in our town. Any candid reader of that article must, I think, come to the conclusion that our citizens are opposed to the educating of the Freedmen, and would persecute any person who should attempt to educate them. The fact is, there is one of the most interesting Colored Schools in our town that is to be found in the country. It numbers over one hundred scholars. This school has been kept up every Sabbath afternoon since last April. As our colored people were not able to attend school on week days, we believed it to be a christian duty to teach them on the Sabbath. We meet in the church, have singing, reading of the Scriptures, prayer and an interesting passage of Scripture committed to memory each Sabbath. Then from one to two hours devoted to learn-

ing to read and spell. Some of our scholars walk five or six miles to attend school, as this is the only chance they have to learn to read. Our best and most devoted christian men and women are heartily engaged in the work. These are the facts, and we think it a strange phenomenon that any one can see in such citizens "a set of persecutors."

JUSTICE.

Letters to the Treasurer.

I have put \$21 in silver and \$5 in gold in the bank here, to be forwarded at the first opportunity to the A. M. A. to sustain schools among the Freedmen.

Its history is interesting. A lady, a member of my church, who is about 70 years of age, with her tongue and right hand affected with paralysis, but her mind clear and heart warm; sent for me a few days since and said:

"When the war broke out I laid by some silver and gold, and gave only paper money to the Lord. I now feel that I did wrong; having fully investigated the subject, I ought to have given the best to the Lord, and now I do it and hope He will forgive my sin. The *silver* and the *gold* are *His*."

She has but small means and is liable any day to become entirely helpless, but she cannot be talked out of her decision in regard to the silver and gold.

From a friend in Vermont.

Enclosed you have a draft on the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Mass., for one thousand dollars, payable to your order. With the above I wish to support one teacher in the Southern States for the instruction of the Freedmen, and poor whites, if willing to attend the same school. The balance I leave to the good judgment of the Association, to use where they think it will do the most good.

Sept. 4, 1867.

Enclosed you will please find five dollars for the A. M. A. I would it were five hundred, but this is all I can spare. I am educating children for your blessed

work, and that takes about all that a broken down minister has to give. One of my sons, having completed his course of studies in college and seminary, will be ready for your work in two years, and others are following. Yours truly.

RECEIPTS

IN SEPTEMBER. 1867.

MAINE.

Auburn. Cong. Ch.,	37 00
Bangor. <i>For a Teacher</i> , by G.A. Thatcher, Treas. P. C. A.,	17 66
Blue Hill. S. E. P.,	50
Brewer Village. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
Bridgeton Centre. Cong. Ch.,	54 00
Bristol. Wm. Hunter,	5 00
Brunswick. Rev. J. B. Sewall,	25 00
Camden. D. Fowler,	1 00
Farmington. J. C.,	2 00
Freeport. Sarah J. Nason,	30 00
Fryeburg. Cong. Ch.,	41 54
Gardiner. Cong. Ch.,	14 30
Kennebunk. Chas. Herrick,	2 00
Norway. Second Cong. Ch.,	3 15
Portland. "A Friend,"	3 00
Saco. Benev Soc. of First Ch. <i>for a Teacher</i> ,	15 30
Thomaston. Cong. Ch.,	24 46
Watford. Miss C. M. Douglass \$2., Mrs. S. Proctor and Miss C. Proctor \$1. ea.,	4 00
Wells. "N. N. K.,"	1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Acworth. Mrs. Nancy Bowers,	1 00
Amherst. Luther Melendy \$10., L. K. Melendy \$10.,	20 00
Bath. Cong. Ch.,	30 00
Concord. Free Will Bapt. Home M. Soc., Aux. to A.M.A., receipts during the year, \$9.234.22; Irenus and S. E. Hamilton \$15. ea., to const. Mrs. SARAH E. HAMILTON, L. M.; "A Friend" \$5.,	9,319 22
Conway Corner. Cong. Ch.,	4 08
Dover. Geo. Quint,	2 00
Durham. Cong. Ch.,	35 00
Hampton. Rev. John W. Dodge \$10., "A Friend" \$6.,	16 00
Haverhill. First Cong. Ch.,	30 00
Hinesdale. J. U. B.,	50
Hooksett. Cong. Ch.,	10 32
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch.,	16 77
Jaffrey. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. REV. RUFUS CASE, L. M.,	15 75
Merrimack. Eliza Kenny,	10 00
New Ipswich. Cong. Ch.,	13 00
North Conway. Cong. Ch.,	42 50
Pembroke. Cong. Ch. \$21.07, bal. to const. REV. BENJ. MERRILL, L. M.; Rev. R. A. Putnam and Mrs. F. H. Putnam \$2.50 ea., W. Marsh and I. Walker \$2. ea.,	30 07
Salem. Pleasant St. Meth. Epis. Ch.,	9 40
Suncook. J. F. Page,	2 00
Webster. Cong. Ch.,	26 00
West Lebanon. Cong. Ch.,	31 00

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls. Cong. Ch.,	12 50
Chittenden. Cong. Ch.,	12 50
Colchester. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
Fairfield. Orrissa Morey,	200 00
Grafton. C. B. Aiken \$20., bal. to const. HENRY L. AIKEN, L. M., Mrs. E. B. Barrett \$2., Mrs. F. T. 50c.,	22 50
Guilford. Mary Clizbee,	1 10
Lunenburg. Cong. Ch.,	2 66
Middlebury. Mrs. D. T. Robinson,	10 00
Morrisville. "Friends,"	2 25
Newport. Cong. Ch.,	28 10

Norwich. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll's to const. STEPHEN C. BOARDMAN, L. M.,	37 00
Pittsford. "A Friend" to const. MRS. M. A. HALL, L. M.,	30 00
Royalton. A. W. Kenney, <i>for Teachers</i> ,	16 00
Sheldon. Mrs. F. Robinson,	1 00
South Newbury. James Abbott,	10 00
Townshend. N. W. Powers,	1 00
Tunbridge. Cong. Ch.,	9 00
Wardsborough. Asa Kidder,	5 00
Weathersfield. Ladies' Sew. Soc. b. of C. West Brattleborough. R. Stearns,	1 00
West Fairlee. Cong. Ch. \$24.63, Cong. S.S. \$5.67, C. A. Holbrook \$1.,	31 30
West Rutland. Cong. Ch.,	27 10
Windham. "A Life Member" \$7.50, "A Friend" \$5.,	12 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover. Free Ch.,	20 00
Ashburnham. "A.R." \$5., An Aged Lady, a golden souvenir from her only son, deceased, \$7.15; Cong. Ch. \$6.75,	18 90
Ashfield. First Cong. Ch.,	39 41
Ashley. Mrs. J. H.,	50
Barre. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. \$50. <i>for a Teacher</i> : "A Friend" \$4.05,	54 05
Becket Centre. Cong. Ch.,	4 00
Berkley. First Cong. Ch.,	27 11
Bernardston. Orthodox Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. T. A. MERRILL, L. M.,	33 55
Beverly. Dane St. Ch.,	20 18
BillERICA. Cong. Ch.,	5 84
Boston. John Tappan \$500. <i>for Normal School</i> , by Miss E. P. B.; Freedmen's Relief Assn. \$50.; Individuals \$7., by J. C.; "A Friend" 25c.,	557 25
Cambridgeport. F. H. J.,	50
Centerville. Cong. Ch.,	16 84
Chicopee. Joseph Stackpole,	5 00
Concord. Trin. Cong. Ch. \$60., Miss M. Rice \$10.,	70 00
Conway. Cong. Ch.,	72 93
Dorchester. Second Cong. Ch.,	771 85
East Abington. J. W. B.,	62
East Attleborough. A. A. B.,	25
East Douglas. Bbl. S. S. Books, by Rev. W. T. Briggs.	
East Hampton. Saml. Williston, <i>for Normal School</i> , by Miss E. P. B.,	100 00
Enfield. Cong. Ch.,	169 00
Erving. Evang. Ch.,	17 00
Foxborough. Cong. Ch.,	36 30
Gill. Cong. Ch.,	6 71
Grantville. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, L. M.,	38 28
Greenfield. Second Cong. Ch. <i>for a Teacher</i> ,	45 71
Groton. Union Orth. Ch. \$37.01, C.L. 50c.,	37 51
Groton Junction. Cong. Soc.,	7 25
Hadley. E. Porter and Mrs. Huntington \$2. ea., Mrs. G. Smith \$1., <i>for Normal School</i> , by Miss E. P. B., Miss S. Fowler \$4.,	9 00
Hanover. Second Cong. Ch. \$25., Sarah W. Sylvester \$5., Miss Wilder \$5., J. M. W. 50c.,	35 50
Hatfield. Cong. Ch.,	228 60
Haverhill. John Kendrick,	5 00
Lawrence. Eliot Cong. Ch.,	25 53
Lowell. Member of Kirk St. Ch.,	5 00
Lunenburg. Evang. Cong. Ch.,	43 67
Marshfield. Nancy S. Waterman,	10 60
Melrose. Cong. Ch.,	108 00
Middleton. Cong. Ch. to const. W. A. PHELPS, L. M.,	36 16
Monson. Coll. by S. K. Foster, \$74.19, R. Homer \$4.,	78 19
Montague. Cong. Ch. \$36.03, Chas. Larned \$10.,	46 03
Newburyport. Whitefield Cong. Ch.,	29 44
New Marlborough. First Cong. Ch.,	71 43
Newton Centre. "A Friend" \$20., Coll. Rev. D. S. Furber's Ch. \$11.56,	31 56
Northampton. Freedmen's Aid Soc. \$102.51 <i>for Normal School</i> ; 1st Cong. Ch. \$140.36, Dea. J. P. Williston \$110, Mrs. C. L. Williston, Mrs. Lucy Lyman and E. H. R. Lyman \$25. ea., Aaron Breck and Webster Herrick \$20. ea., C. B. Kingsley, Mrs. J. W. Hubbard, Chauncy Clark, Geo. Strong,	

Calvin Strong, Miss J. Todd, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. H. R. Hinckley and Mrs. E. H. R. Lyman \$10. ea., Chas. T. Parsons, "A Friend," W. R. Clapp, J. H. Searle, John B. Graves and "A Friend" \$5. ea., E. B. Wells \$3., Miss H. Clark, Mrs. C. Strong, Mrs. H. Strong, F. W. Wells and Mrs. L. Clark \$2. ea., 7 Individuals \$1. ea., by Miss E. P. Breck, for Normal School; Dr. Pliny Earl \$10., Dr. Halstead \$5., Eliza Burke \$5.,	80 00 10 00 36 18
Northfield. Trin. Ch.,	
North Hadley. Mrs. Jos. Adams,	17 91
North Woburn. E. E. T.,	10 00
Paxton. John B. Moore,	50
Pepperell. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. bal. to const. DEA. CHAS. CROSBY and LEVI WAL-	5 00
LACK, L. M's.,	
Peru. Cong. Ch.,	13 00
Plympton. Cong. Ch.,	28 50
Salem. Individuals \$32., by Miss M. N. Parker, Mrs. E. L. Nelson \$10.,	3 10
Sandwich. Miss H. Nye,	42 00
Sheffield. Col. D. M.,	1 50
Shelburne. Cong. Ch.,	25
Shirley. Cong. Ch.,	60 00
Spencer. Chas. E. Sumner,	28 25
Springfield "A Friend,"	2 00
South Deerfield. Cong. Ch. for a Teacher,	20 00
South Hadley Falls. South Religious Soc.,	100 00
South Scituate. L. Copeland,	5 00
Somerville. Saml. W. Parker,	1 00
Taunton. Rev. R. H. Cobb,	2 00
Tewksbury. N. M.,	25
Townshend. Cong. Ch.,	34 68
Townshend Harbor. Cong. Ch.,	35 00
Upton. Lyman L. Leland,	20 00
Uxbridge. Evang. Ch.,	83 00
Waltham. Cong. Ch.,	61 22
Wayland. Cong. Ch.,	161 20
Wenham. M. M.,	50
West Barnstable. Cong. Ch.,	12 00
West Brookfield. D. S. and A. Stebbins,	10 00
West Fitchburgh. W. B., Jr.,	25
West Newbury. Cong. Ch.,	20 00
West Newton. Cong. Ch.,	183 93
Winchendon. First Cong. Ch.,	42 31
Worcester. Mission Chapel Ch. \$60., to const. CHAS. E. NYE and LUCIUS P. GODDARD, L. M's.; Hiram Smith and family \$30., to const. JOANNA F. SMITH, L. M.,	90 00
Anonymous,	2,000 00
CONNECTICUT.	
Ansonia. Cong. Ch.,	72 50
Bethlehem. Cong. Ch. \$19., Cong. S. S. \$5., Collected by Misses D. and S.,	25 00
Brookfield. Cong. Ch.,	19 46
Canterbury. JOHN M. FRANCIS to const. himself L. M.,	30 00
Chester. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch. to const. CHAS. L. GRISWOLD, JENNETT S. WRIGHT and Miss LUCINDA M. BUELL, L. Ms.,	111 00
Clinton. Cong. Ch. \$184.05, and Wm. Hull \$25. for a Teacher,	209 05
Danbury. Edwin Blackman,	2 00
East Hartford. M. I. Woodbridge,	15 00
Eastford. Cong. Ch.,	15 23
East Lyme. Rev. Joseph Ayer,	10 00
Farmington. Friends (\$60. of which to const. Miss LUOY BECKWITH and Miss MARY A. THOMPSON L. M's.) by H. D. Hawley,	210 00
Greenwich. Rev. J. H. Linsley and Mrs. H. M. Linsley \$5. ea.,	10 00
Guilford. Mrs. L. M. Canfield,	5 00
Huntington. Individuals \$3.,	3 00
\$27. ack. in Oct. was contributed by Dea. Ira Nichols \$10., B. Wells and R. Hawley \$5. ea., N. Thompson and S. Tomlinson \$2. ea., Mrs. Nichols \$1., Others \$2.,	
Hartford. Alfred Smith,	250 00
Harwinton. Orrin Barber \$10., Mrs. O. Barber \$5.,	15 00
Killingworth. Cong. Ch.,	11 00
Kensington. Miss I. Norton,	1 00
Mystic Bridge. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll.,	10 88
Middletown. "Z.,	20 00
New Haven. "A Friend," \$30., Miss N. Atwater \$30., "An Old Friend" \$10., Col.	
Blakesley \$10.,	80 00
New London. Mrs. Henry O. Ames,	10 00
North Coventry. Cong. Ch.,	36 18
North Manchester. Ladies, b. of C.	
Norwich. Broadway Cong. Ch., (\$60. of which from Caleb B. Rogers to const. FRANK CURRIER and FRANK ALDRICH, L. M's.) \$295.12; Henry Bill and Wm. P. Greene \$250. ea., B. W. Tompkins \$100., Ladies of Broadway Cong. Ch. \$76.50 for a Communion Service; Pierce and Robertson \$50., Mrs. Lee \$25., S. Higgins and Mr. Payson \$20. ea., Several Friends \$65.40,	1,152 02
Portland. "A Friend" \$10., Mrs. A. C. Denison \$5.,	15 00
Prospect. David M. Hotchkiss,	20 00
Redding. "A Friend,"	15 00
Sharon. J. H. Cleaveland,	5 00
Southbury. Mrs. Sally M. Johnson,	5 00
South Windsor. C. Willey,	1 00
Thomaston. "A Friend,"	10 00
Union. Cong. Ch.,	13 35
Waterbury. Second Cong. Ch. \$319.33, First Cong. Ch. \$96., "Friends" \$34.67, Collected by Misses Drake and Sherman, Dea. Benedict \$10.,	510 00
Washington. "A Friend" \$5., M. E. B. \$1.,	6 00
Westbrook. Second Cong. Ch. to const. DEA. LINUS E. CHAPMAN, HORACE BURE, M. D., DANA B. PAGE, WM. DIBBLE, REV. HARVEY BUSHNELL, GEO. DIBBLE, JOSIAH C. DIBBLE and HORACE BUTLER, L. M's.,	500 00
West Haven. Cong. Ch. \$106.50, Mrs. Hannah Alling \$5., Ladies' Sew. Soc. \$3.35,	114 85
West Hartford. Miss ELIZA BUTLER \$30. to const. herself L. M., Mrs. Van Storer \$1.,	31 00
West Meriden. E. K. Breckenridge,	10 00
Woodbury. First Cong. Ch. \$50., "L." \$50., A. W. Mitchell \$10.,	110 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence. High St. Ch. \$100., "A Friend" \$3., P. M. Edwards \$1.,	104 00
Westerly. Seventh Day Bapt. M. Soc., for Teacher,	37 50
NEW-YORK.	
Almond. Presb. Ch.,	27 30
Angelica. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	104 75
Barre Centre. Presb. Ch.,	10 70
Belfast. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	5 11
Bellmont. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	12 52
Brooklyn. Ralph Hunt \$10., Chas. Dunning \$10., Fifth Ave. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$9.18,	29 18
Camillus. Presb. Sab. Sch. to const. JAMES M. MUNRO, L. M.,	30 00
Cherry Valley. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	12 50
Cincinnati. Coll. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
Coxsackie. Mrs. E. F. Spoor,	5 00
East Bloomfield. Mrs. H. W. Hamlin,	16 00
Franklinville. L. I. Clothing by Rev. A. Downes \$10.,	
Governor. Eli Mix \$10., Miss N. Wright \$1.,	11 00
Hagaman's Mills. Mrs. E. Hagaman,	10 00
Hallsville. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	9 50
Hartwick Seminary. Rev. G. B. Miller, D.D.,	10 00
Havana. J. F. Phelps,	2 00
Hensonville. Mrs. R. N.,	25
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch.,	10 00
Hudson. A. S. Peet,	1 00
Jewett. Mon. Con. Coll's \$56.18, N. Hull \$5.,	61 18
Lee. Wm. S. Laney,	5 00
Lowville. Coll. at a Picnic on Stow Square,	7 00
McGrawville. "A Friend,"	20 00
Morrisania. ESTATE of Elijah Withington,	300 00
Neskauna. Mrs. H. Bowman,	1 00
New Lisbon. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	23 00
Newark Valley. Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. M.,	30 00
New York. J. M. Hubbard \$5., H. B. Spelman \$5., J. A. Gray \$2., American Bible Soc., Grant of Bibles and testaments, \$550.40; "A Friend" a watch and chain,	12 00
North Litchfield. "A Friend,"	2 00
Nunda. Mrs. H. Ashley \$5., Mrs. C. W. King and Mrs. Bagley \$1. ea., Mrs. C. 25c.,	7 25
Olean. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	17 44

Oneida. E. W. MILLS, bal. to const. him- self L. M.,	25 00
Oswego. Cong. Ch.,	90 82
Otego. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	8 50
Owego. J. R. Chatfield \$15., Rev. S. Cobb, Wm. Pumpelly, L. H. Allen and Mrs. Chas. Platt \$10. ea., Chas. Platt \$5., F. P. 25c., Others in Presb. Ch. \$45.50,	105 75
Paris. J. B. Tompkins,	3 00
Pompey. Mrs. James H. Childs,	3 00
Port Byron. Cong. Ch.,	3 00
Portville. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	19 00
Potsdam. Miss F. E. W.,	25
Richfield. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	64 00
Riverhead. Dea. A. Young, a. b. of Books,	
Rochester. Rev. G. D. Pike for a Teacher,	15 00
Rushford. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	15 00
Rutland. William Parkinson,	15 00
Sayville. Rev. H. Clark,	5 00
Seneca Castle. Selah Hart \$7. bal. to const. Mrs. JULIA S. BARBER, L. M., Mrs. H. W. Jones \$5.,	12 00
Sennett. "A Friend."	5 00
Spencerport. Sab. Sch. \$40., Coll. \$17. for a Teacher,	57 00
Stockholm. Ladies Benev. Soc. \$2. and b. of C. \$51.47,	2 00
Strikersville. Rev. J. A. Allen,	5 00
Syracuse. Mrs. C. C. Clarke,	5 00
Tarrytown. Mrs. M. B. Nichols to const. Mrs. J. A. BENT, Mrs. GEO. BENT and Miss MARIA E. BLANCHARD, L. M's,	110 00
Troy. Presb. S. S. b. of Books,	
Unadilla. Coll. by J. L. Richardson,	5 00
Union. D. R. Chandler,	3 00
Union Springs. Mary H. Thomas, b. of C. Union Valley. Rev. S. Carver \$50., Wm. Angel \$25., Mrs. Amanda Carver \$10., B. Fuller, H. Carver and P. Carver \$5. ea.,	100 00
Yonkers. John Olmsted,	50 00
Wellsville. Coll. by Rev. H. S. Beals,	17 23
West Bloomfield. Coll. \$223.43, Sab. Sch. \$20.,	243 43

NEW JERSEY.

Boonton. "Friends" to const. JOHN HILL. Mrs. J. HILL and Mrs. D. MAGIE, L. M's,	100 00
Hoboken. I. E. Smith,	20 00
Newark. Central Presb. Ch. \$121.42, Dr. T. Lafon \$50., C. S. Haines \$25., Rev. S. S. Hughson \$10.95,	207 37
Princeton. Rev. Geo. Hood,	5 00
Rocky Hill. S. S. Library, by Mrs. J. Cox.	
Vineland. Miss E. P. W.,	35

PENNSYLVANIA.

Coudersport. "Two Friends,"	2 00
Eckley. Francis Weiss and C. Shark \$10. ea., C. Foster \$3., Cash \$1.,	24 00
Hazleton. Mrs. A. Pardue \$25., Mrs. E. Markle \$10., Field and Bro. \$10., Others \$15.50,	60 50
Meadville. Wm. F. Clark,	5 00
Philadelphia. Mr. Harris \$20., John H. Horner \$10.,	30 00
Pittston. A. S. Howatson,	5 00
Russellville. John Y. McNeil,	5 00
Washington. Samuel McFarland,	1000 00
West Alexander. R. Davidson, T. McCleery, J. S. McCleery, A. McCleery and J. R. Patterson \$10. ea., H. Giles \$5., Miss Liz- zie Fisher and I. Sutherland \$3. ea., Mrs. Giles, E. Brownlee and J. Frazer \$2. ea., 3 Individuals \$1. ea., S. E. 95c.,	70 95
Wilkesbarre. Calvin Parsons \$10., Others \$3.,	13 00

VIRGINIA.

Bethany. J. Atkinson,	5 00
Lexington. Freedmen, for a School House,	110 00

WEST VIRGINIA.

Claybanks. Meth. Ch.,	10 15
Valley Grove. P. Whitham \$8., N. F. Mur- ry \$3., D. Atkinson, Mrs. Whitham \$2. ea., L. Murry and Wife \$2., 7 Individuals \$1. ea., J. H., Jr., 5c.,	24 05

MARYLAND.

Baltimore. First Cong. Ch.,	250 00
Cockeysville. "Laura,"	10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fayetteville. J. S. Leary,	1 80
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OHIO.

Ashtabula. Mrs. T. M. Benham \$5., W. H. 25c.,	5 25
Bazetta. I. H. Ingraham,	5 00
Berea. J. S. Smedley,	1 00
Bethlehem. Meth. Ch.,	2 70
Brownhelm. Cong. Ch.,	60 80
Charlestown. Mrs. R. Loomis and Mrs. E. Peck \$1. ea.,	2 00
Cincinnati. Coll. by Rev. E. M. Cravath,	10 00
Cleveland. J. E. Ingersoll,	25 00
Coitsville. "A Friend,"	5 00
College Hill. ESTATE of Dr. M. C. Williams,	30 00
Elyria. F. M. Hamlin \$25., Murray Ridge Sab. Sch. \$2.,	27 00
Hanover. L. P. Coman \$10., Geo. Hollis- ter \$2.,	12 00
Hoskinnville. Meth. Ch.,	13 00
Irville. Meth. Ch.,	7 00
Mallet Creek. Mrs. A. Branch,	5 00
Madison. W. H. Stocking,	2 00
Mechanicsburgh. Meth. Ch.,	15 00
Munson. J. M. and Others,	3 00
North Eaton. Walter Giles \$1., Others \$2.,	3 00
Oberlin. "A Friend,"	10 00
Putnam. Lucinda Nye,	10 00
Randolph. Cong. Ch.,	10 66
Richwood. Meth. Ch.,	11 40
Sandusky. First Cong. Ch.,	20 00
Savannah. Wm. Patterson,	1 00
Sylvania. ESTATE of Dr. A. Miner,	30 00
Union. Meth. Ch.,	6 25
Warrenton. Meth. Ch.,	75

INDIANA.

Merom. Rev. Thomas Holmes,	5 50
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ILLINOIS.

Aledo. F. A. Marquis,	1 25
Ashley. J. W. H.,	50
Diamond Lake. Individuals, by E. J. M.,	4 00
Canton. G. A. Law,	5 00
Chatsworth. J. O. Mills,	2 00
Elwood. Elijah Wood \$5., "A Friend" \$5.,	10 00
Galesburg. Mrs. Pamela Jaggard for Men- di M.,	3 00
Lamoille. E. S. Knights,	1 00
Payson. Miss Ruth Dean,	3 00
Wethersfield. Jesse Dickinson and Mrs. J. A. Dickinson,	10 00

MICHIGAN.

Brady. Individuals,	1 60
Birmingham. A. D. Stickney \$1.60, "Little Bessie Goodell" 50c.,	2 10
Flint. H. Whittlesey \$20., W. Hartshorn \$10., Joshua Vose \$5., J. W. Bagole and Mrs. Wm. Clark \$2. ea., 3 Individuals \$1. ea., Others \$1.,	43 00
Mendon. Individuals,	3 40
Northville. Mrs. J. S.,	50
Plymouth. Mrs. I. I. L.,	50
Rockford. Rev. Isaac Barker and Others,	4 00
Warren. J. L. Beebe,	10 00
White Lake. Mrs. W. G. and Mrs. P. V. 50c. ea.,	1 00

IOWA.

Amity. Coll. by Rev. J. L.,	1 70
College Springs. Mrs. Nancy Lowrey,	1 00
Grinnell. Cong. Ch. and Soc. to const. Jo- SEPHUS EASTMAN L. M.,	30 00
Iowa City. Benj. Talbot,	1 00
Tabor. Cong. Ch. \$12., F. H. 50c.,	12 50

WISCONSIN.

Beloit. S. S. Goodale,	2 00
Elk Horn. Mrs. MARIA C. HAND, bal. to const. herself L. M.,	14 00

Racine. Mrs. M. Vilas \$2.50, Mrs. Buck \$2.50, 5 00	Kenosha. " 120 00
Sparta. Joseph Avery, 5 00	Koskenog. " (in part,) 3 25
Stone Bank. Presb. Sab. Sch., 1 00	Lake Mills. " 25 75
Wayne. ESTATE of James Brown, 362 74	Lima Centre. " 5 25
	Rosendale. " 151 00
	Somers. Presb. Ch., 46 00
	Sparta. Cong. Ch., 15 00
	West Salem. " 40 00
	Whitewater. " 45 50

MISSISSIPPI.

Woodville. H. M. F., 50

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis. Plymouth Cong. Ch., 46 88
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CALIFORNIA.

Copperopolis. Rev. John N. Hubbard, 20 00

SIAM.

Bangkok. Earnings of Siam Mission, 2,781 30

AFRICA.

Larwana Station. Rev. G. P. Claffin, "money given to Harriet Ida Claffin, deceased," for Mendi M., 15 00
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FRANCE.

Nice. The Countess Wrangel (of Sweden) 50 francs, Mrs. Hutt 45 francs, Rev. Alex. Burn Murdoch 25 francs, Mrs. Brown 20 francs, by Rev. Dr. Prouditt, 35 78

Received at the Chicago Office.

(\$3,473.64)

ILLINOIS.

Amboy. Cong. Ch., 86 50
Aurora. First Cong. Ch. \$68.50, N.E. Cong. Ch. \$58.50, 127 00
Chicago. N. E. Cong. Ch., 114 77
Danby. "Equity," 300 00
Dover. Cong. Ch., 12 50
Dundee. " (add'l), 72
Farmington. " 31 60
Joliet. First Presb. Ch., 4 05
Lee Centre. Cong. Ch., 26 90
Lisbon. " 87 00
Lyndon. " 23 00
Malden. " 86 00
Marseilles. " 2 00
Mendon. " 124 50
Newark. " 15 00
Ottawa. Plym. Cong. Ch., 16 00
Pecatonica. Cong. Ch., 77 50
Polo. " 167 85
Port Byron. " (add'l), 6 00
Princeton. " 30 00
Wheaton. " \$25, "Widows Mite" \$5.47, 30 47
Railway Concessions, 320 00

IOWA.

Anamosa. J. B. Webb, 90 00
Cedar Falls. Union Coll., 32 25
Charles City. " 22 40
Clarksville. " 11 10
Decorah. First Cong. Ch., 30 10
Des Moines. Friends \$12, Little Folks \$2., 14 00
Earlville. Union Coll., 14 00
Floyd. " 16 25
Independence. " 16 75
Lansing. " 41 35
Lima. Cong. Ch., 8 00
Manchester. Union Coll., 14 60
Newton. Wilttemberg Cong. Ch., 6 90
Rossville. Presb. Ch., 4 00
Salem. Isaac T. Gibson, 200 00
Shellrock. Citizens, 7 82
Waterloo. Union Coll., 40 65
Waukon. " 18 00
Waverly. " 60 00

WISCONSIN.

Beaver Dam. C. Howard, 1 00
Bristol. Cong. Ch., 59 00
Columbus. " 10 00
Hartland. " 32 00

MICHIGAN.

Augusta. W. B. Palmer, 350 00
Edwardsburg. Presb. Ch., 24 00
Ypsilanti. H. A. Farrand, 1 00

KANSAS.

Atchinson. Cong. Ch., 10 50

MISSOURI.

Saint Louis. Pilgrim Cong. Ch., 100 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Tuition from Schools \$68.05, Donation \$20., by Rev. J. P. Bardwell, 88 05

Received by the A.M.A. and W.F.A.C., Cinn., O.
(\$1,380.05)

OHIO.

Ashland. Presb. Ch., 32 36
Cedron. O. W. Wise, 5 00
Cleveland. Ed. Soc., by B. S. Green, 276 90
Hudson. Cong. Ch., 27 00
Kinsman. Ed. Soc., 29 00
Lebanon. Prof. A. Holbrook, 5 00
Madison. Ed. Soc. \$50.50, Sab. Sch. \$27.50, 78 00
North Amherst. Cloung's Quarries \$50., Others \$16.88, 66 88
South Amherst. By Rev. E. Anderson, 11 65
Strongsville. By Rev. E. Anderson, 23 46
Syracuse. By Rev. W. Edwards, 5 00
Vienna. Presb. Sab. Sch., 2 00
West Farmington. Dea. L. Wolcott \$14., Cong. Ch. \$7.50, S. Spencer, C. Taft and M. L. Post \$5. ea., B. Maltby and N. Walcott \$4. ea., Mrs. S. Comstock \$2., Rev. S. Manning and Wife \$2., 8 Individuals \$1. ea., Others \$1.75, 58 25
Windham. Ed. Soc., 55 00
Hillsdale. H. M. Pixley, Olivia Fasset and Mrs. E. Mott \$2. ea., Others \$6., 12 00
Jonesville. S. B. Vrooman and Henry Parker \$10. ea., Wm. Glasgow, Wm. E. Gregory, Mrs. S. Bartholemew, John Glasgow and S. B. White \$5. ea., S. C. Riggs, N.P. Drake, Miss A. Fowler and Mrs. C. Knowles \$2. ea., 7 Individuals \$1. ea., Mrs. T. 50c., 60 50
Moscow. E. C. L. Mumford, Miss M. Blackman, Dr. D. Timms, H. N. Rowley and A. A. Freeman \$5. ea., P. Atwell and J. Mumford \$3. ea., 31 00
Olivet. Cong. C., 18 00
Saline. Mrs. Chas. Pope, Jonas Bond, Lewis M. Phelps and S. C. Engle \$5. ea., H. Bassett \$2., W. H. Davenport & Co. \$2., J. A. Humphrey and Brother \$2., John Wood \$1.45, 3 Individuals \$1. ea., 30 45
Stony Creek. Allen Crittenden and F. C. Crittenden \$25. ea., C. W. Russell \$5., M. Seilage \$2., 57 00

TENNESSEE.

Memphis. Colored People, 405 60

GEORGIA.

Marrietta. Colored People, 90 00

Total, \$33,400.00

W. E. WHITING,
Asst. Treas.